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ABSTRACT

The North Carolina Division of School Planning conducted an educational survey of Cleveland County Schools. An architect and an engineer evaluated and rated each facility and site. The report of findings recommends reorganizing the merged school system into a K-5, 6-8, and 9-12 configuration, to improve instructional offerings for particular groups of children. Cost efficient reorganization plans involve: (1) consolidating, renovating, and constructing elementary schools; (2) adding space for ninth graders in the two high schools with particular attention to vocational facilities, regular classrooms, art facilities, and handicapped accessibility; and (3) planning middle school programs for two current junior high schools. The report provides school building data for each school, including the results of the individual evaluations. The appendix contains definitions and standards for the building evaluations. (KS)

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CLEVELAND COUNTY -- A SPECIAL REPORT
1988

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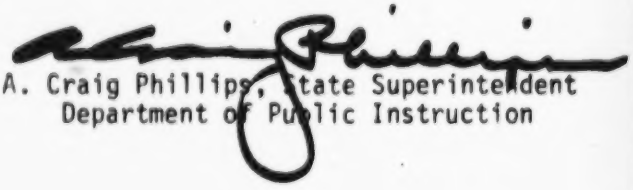
FOREWORD

Organizing and conducting educational surveys of local school administrative units is a function and service of the State Department of Public Instruction. Specific responsibility for directing and supervising surveys, including the selection of personnel to assist in all aspects of the studies, is vested in the Department's Division of School Planning.

Comprehensive educational surveys are made by the Department upon official request of county and city boards of education, since it is they who have jurisdiction over the schools in their administrative units. Similarly, implementation of survey recommendations lies within the discretion and judgment of city and county boards. This official liaison between local and state school authorities gives validity to educational surveys and provides stability in their interpretation and implementation.

It is hoped that the findings and the recommendations contained in this report will be informative and constructive. The report should be analyzed carefully in terms of implications for improving school administration, school organization, facilities, and classroom instruction. Good schools are the result of thoughtful planning and forthright decision; this report is designed to stimulate action in achieving both these objectives.

As consideration is given to this report and as plans are developed for its implementation, the Department will be pleased to provide such additional consultative services as may be requested by the superintendent and the board of education.



A. Craig Phillips, State Superintendent
Department of Public Instruction

INTRODUCTION

The Division of School Planning conducts special projects for school systems upon request. Generally, these projects involve less than complete planning reports and are likely to be concerned with a single subject such as organization or building evaluation. This report is a special project report which involves school system planning.

It is hoped that the recommendations contained in this report will be helpful to the board of education and to the superintendent and his staff. They should be useful in making decisions which will effect the school system for many years as well as to provide a means whereby quicker, more immediate conclusions can be reached.

The Division of School Planning will be pleased to assist the board of education with any further study of the school system as that may be appropriate and whether or not it may relate directly to this report. Special projects of this nature are a service of the Division of School Planning, State Department of Public Instruction, and the recommendations contained herein are presented with the expectation that they will be of some benefit in solving the real problems with which school systems are faced on a daily basis. The Division of School Planning is pleased to have participated with this work.

CLEVELAND COUNTY -- AN ORGANIZATIONAL STUDY

1988

On July 25, 1983, The Division of School Planning published a merger study involving the Cleveland County Schools and the Shelby City Schools. A part of that report concerned itself with the immediate future of the Cleveland County School System and the Shelby City School System. Recommendations were made which treated the separate existence of each school system as a necessary adjunct to the larger question of merger.

Two recommendations from that study deserve to be included in this report. They are as follows:

- o Organize the merged school system on a K-5, 6-8, 9-12 basis.
- o Until merger, organize the Cleveland County Schools as follows:
  - . Utilize a K-6, 7-9, 10-12 organization.
  - . Phase six elementary schools out of service: Boiling Springs, Dover, Central Cleveland, Polkville, Waco and West Cleveland.
  - . Construct a new school to replace Dover, Central Cleveland and Polkville.
  - . Construct a new school to replace Boiling Springs and West Cleveland.
  - . Renovate remaining usable school facilities at Casar, Elizabeth, Fallston, Lattimore, South Cleveland, Township Three and Washington as needed.

The recommendations to organize the merged school system on a K-5, 6-8, 9-12 basis has substantial relevance to this report since it would have, if followed, change the grade patterns in both school systems over that which was in use at the time. The recommendation to utilize a grade organization of K-5, 6-8, 9-12 in the Cleveland County School System is not less valid now than it was in 1983 and, perhaps, is more valid now.

The K-5, 6-8, 9-12 grade organization is best calculated to utilize the concept of the middle school and to permit students in grade 9 to attend an organized senior high school. Most scholars writing today tend to support the establishment of the middle school as a notable means by which the instruction of early adolescents can be improved and there is little opposition to the notion that grade 9 students belong in the high school. These ideas, long in practice in the United States, furnish an educational basis for certain decisions regarding the organization of school systems.

In addition, Cleveland County has a number of practical advantages to effecting the particular grade organization as proposed. Some of the more prominent ones are as follows:

- o Elimination of the capital cost of replacing some elementary schools.
- o Elimination of the operating cost of some elementary schools due to reorganization.
- o Better utilization of existing school capacity particularly at the elementary level.
- o Elementary schools of more acceptable size as opposed to schools of smaller size.
- o Reorganization and reassignment of personnel.

While there may be a number of additional advantages to a reorganized grade pattern, those most closely associated with instructional enhancement and cost efficiency appear to be sufficient to bring about the proposed changes.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Cleveland County School System continues to decline and is projected to decline in almost all grade groupings through the next five years. The following chart shows these projections.

CHART I
PUPIL POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR CLEVELAND COUNTY

SCHOOL YEAR	GRADE K-3	GRADE K-5	GRADE K-6	GRADE K-12	GRADE 1-5	GRADE 1-6	GRADE 1-12	GRADE 4-6	GRADE 5-8	GRADE 6-8	GRADE 7-9	GRADE 9-12	GRADE 10-12
AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP TOTALS*													
1982-83	2,614	3,918	4,656	8,876	3,299	4,037	8,257	2,042	2,915	2,259	2,222	2,674	1,973
1983-84	2,563	3,891	4,558	8,782	3,271	3,938	8,162	1,995	2,839	2,186	2,248	2,683	1,954
1984-85	2,494	3,815	4,472	8,558	3,189	3,846	7,932	1,978	2,766	2,106	2,150	2,609	1,908
1985-86	2,501	3,771	4,444	8,359	3,144	3,817	7,732	1,943	2,683	2,019	2,043	2,538	1,841
1986-87	2,505	3,712	4,383	8,238	3,119	3,790	7,645	1,878	2,614	2,011	1,977	2,481	1,844
AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP TOTALS PROJECTION*													
1987-88	2,463	3,694	4,305	8,081	3,110	3,721	7,497	1,842	2,571	1,969	1,978	2,384	1,764
1988-89	2,416	3,671	4,281	7,949	3,095	3,705	7,373	1,865	2,546	1,919	1,934	2,325	1,700
1989-90	2,326	3,566	4,201	7,760	3,046	3,681	7,240	1,875	2,508	1,882	1,884	2,278	1,641
1990-91	2,322	3,532	4,166	7,694	2,938	3,572	7,100	1,844	2,517	1,905	1,851	2,223	1,643
1991-92	2,333	3,518	4,138	7,647	2,926	3,546	7,055	1,805	2,511	1,915	1,874	2,180	1,601
1992-93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,884	1,882	2,163	1,561
1993-94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,845	1,851	2,138	1,537
1994-95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,811	1,813	2,144	1,556
1995-96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,734	1,779	2,134	1,561
1996-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,742	1,702	2,099	1,534

*Exceptional and TMH students are included in only columns 1-12 and K-12.

In the elementary grades where some turnaround in membership projections has been experienced in recent years, Cleveland County does not reflect any change in the decline which has characterized most school systems during the last decade. Beginning in 1987-88, grades K-3 are projected to decline 5.2 percent during the next five years; grades K-5 are projected to decline 4.7 percent and grades K-6 are projected to decline 3.8 percent.

At the secondary level, grades 6-8 are projected to decline 2.7 percent by 1991-92 and grades 9-12 are projected to decline 8.5 percent by 1991-92. These projections do have the virtue of being smaller than they might be and certainly the 9-12 projection is effected by the dropout rate.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Cleveland County has two senior high schools: Burns and Crest. Both schools are presently organized on a 10-12 basis with substantial memberships although Burns has slightly more than 700 students while Crest has approximately 900 students.

In 1983, using actual square footage in spaces used for instructional purposes and also using the class schedule of the school to determine the particular purpose for which spaces were used, the capacity of Burns High was judged to be 1,078 pupils and that of Crest High School to be 1,095 pupils. An alternate method of assessing school capacity is to apply a classroom-pupil ratio such as 20 or some higher number which would be permitted by North Carolina law. For purposes of this report, a classroom-pupil ratio of 20 will be used although it is recognized that the high schools have no less square feet than in 1983; it is also

recognized that no class schedule is available to ameliorate that capacity calculation. Both high schools have the same basic floor plan.

CHART II
MEMBERSHIPS AND CAPACITIES, SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS, CLEVELAND COUNTY, 1988

SCHOOLS	ORGANI-ZATION	MEMBERSHIP*	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS	CAPACITY	UTILIZATION (%)	BUILDING EVALUATION
Burns High	10-12	732	44	880	83	Class II
Crest	10-12	917	46	920	99	Class II

*Eighth month ADM, 1987-88.

There are two immediate problems for the board of education in changing the high school grade organization to 9-12. One involves the space necessary to accommodate the requirements of the Basic Education Program and the other is statistical and involves the need to house grade 9. Neither high school has the necessary capacity to house the additional students. Adding grade 9 produces the following memberships at each school which, incidentally, are end-of-the-year memberships and will be somewhat reduced because of those students who drop out during the year.

- Burns: 732 + 279 = 1,011
- Crest: 917 + 352 = 1,269

Among the facilities which are likely to be needed by the high schools to accomplish the purposes enumerated are the following particular spaces:

- Regular classrooms to accommodate additional numbers.

- o Art facilities for a comprehensive high school program.
- o Facilities and access for handicapped children.
- o Auxiliary spaces - lounge, storage, etc.

The addition of these spaces is less costly at Burns than at Crest primarily because of numbers. Using the ratios outlined in this report, Burns, for example, would need about 7 new classrooms if all that is to be considered is the number of students. Crest would need about 17 new classrooms; however, the board of education should weigh the need for new facilities at Crest High School with the infusion of the Basic Education Program and the classroom-pupil ratio it chooses to use at the high school level.

The decision to add grade 9 to the high school is a sound educational decision and can be justified on that basis alone; however, an additional advantage to such a reorganization lies in the potential of already having established a strong school system organization which may become part of a merger involving Cleveland County and Shelby City.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

There are two junior high schools in Cleveland County each housing grades 7-9. Both schools have reasonably large memberships. Burns Junior High has a membership of approximately 850 students which is slightly larger than would be recommended while Crest Junior High has a membership of over 1,100 students which is considerably larger than would be recommended. Both schools combined have a current membership of 1,978 students which is enough pupils to justify three schools even though each membership would be somewhat smaller, to begin with, than would

be desirable. The board of education, however, has two buildings available, and designed, for early adolescents and it would be neither practical nor cost efficient to effect any other arrangement at the present time. It should be remembered, however, that membership growth in these grades could require that a third school be considered in the future.

Both junior high schools were constructed from the same basic design and are therefore very similar in space apportionment and in number of classrooms. Both schools are large and have ample capacity. A decision to remove grade 9 from these schools and to add grade 6 will not have a measurable effect on the use of capacity at either school.

CHART III
MEMBERSHIPS AND CAPACITIES, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS, CLEVELAND COUNTY, 1988

SCHOOLS	ORGANI-ZATION	MEMBERSHIP*	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS	CAPACITY	UTILIZATION (%)	BUILDING EVALUATION
Burns Jr. High	7-9	846	57	1,254	67	Class I
Crest Jr. High	7-9	1,132	57	1,254	90	Class I

*Eighth month ADM, 1987-88.

When grade 6 is added to the present Burns Junior High and Crest Junior High, both schools become middle schools with approximately the same memberships as they now have as junior high schools. Burns as a 6-8 school will have a membership of about 840 students while Crest as a 6-8 school will have a membership of approximately 1,117 students. The capacities of both schools should be utilized as well as can be in view of (1) there is no alternative to using a

sound structure, and (2) there is no reasonable alternative to the utilization of cost efficiency in operating a facility.

Both junior high schools have a building evaluation of class I which indicates a life expectancy of 30 years or more. With good maintenance procedures, each building can be used for many years to come.

The conversion to the middle school will require some attention to adapting existing space to the demands of the Basic Education Program as well as to the needs of the middle school. Particular attention should be paid to the following instructional areas which will require special spaces.

- o Prevocational labs: occupational, service, industrial, business, environmental, etc.
- o Art
- o Music
- o Special Education
- o Resource Rooms

Both Burns Junior High and Crest Junior High are sound facilities which can accommodate the middle school program with a minimum of difficulty and a minimum of new cost.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

There are 11 elementary schools in Cleveland County encompassing grades K-6 although not all schools contain precisely those grades; that is, there are at least two schools housing grades K-3 and two schools housing grades 4-6. The organizational arrangement has the

disadvantage of inconsistency; however, it is not unworkable. There is no discernible educational reason for such an arrangement. It does not appear to be necessary any longer for reasons of pupil assignment and it does not offer the board of education notable advantages in cost efficiency or program expansion.

Reorganization of the Cleveland County School System makes possible a significant cost efficiency insofar as the cost of elementary school construction is concerned; that is, it reduces the amount of construction needed by virtue of establishing schools with only five grades instead of schools with six grades. It is obviously less expensive to replace a five-grade school than one with six grades. It should be noted that needed construction at the secondary level could equate to savings at the elementary level; however, that does not ameliorate the desire to improve the total instructional program.

CHART IV
MEMBERSHIPS AND CAPACITIES, ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, CLEVELAND COUNTY, 1988

SCHOOLS	ORGANI-ZATION	MEMBERSHIP*	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS	CAPACITY	UTILIZATION (%)	CLASS IV/V CLASSROOMS
Boiling Springs	K-3	373	20	440	85	20
Casar	K-6	343	18	396	87	9
Dover	K-6	252	9	198	127	7
Elizabeth	K-6	601	26	572	105	6
Fallston	K-6	505	21	462	109	2
Lattimore	K-6	422	21	462	91	10
Polkville	K-6	320	17	374	86	17
South Cleveland	4-6	360	15	330	109	--
Township Three	K-3	553	25	550	100	9
Washington	K-6	398	18	396	100	--
West Cleveland	4-6	283	16	352	80	--

*Eighth month ADM, 1987-88.

Only one elementary school, Elizabeth, has a membership large enough so that little question exists as to program offering and cost efficiency. Two others, Fallston and Township Three, have memberships in excess of 500 which is reasonably large. Eight elementary schools, or 73 percent, have memberships less than 400 with two schools having memberships less than 300 where questions of program and cost become quite sensitive. The per capita cost of infusing the Basic Education Program, in addition to any expansive program desired by the board of education, in small schools will be prohibitive. There is, therefore, a serious question of program opportunity and cost efficiency associated with the elementary schools in Cleveland County.

A second question of serious impact in the elementary schools in Cleveland County involves building evaluations. The Division of School Planning uses a class reference system of determining the physical condition of a school structure (see appendix). Buildings or parts of buildings evaluated class IV or V are generally considered to be in such poor condition so that reasonable life expectancy is extremely limited and replacement is ordinarily warranted.

The following percentages indicate schools which have teaching stations and other ancillary structures which should be unacceptable.

- Boiling Springs - 100% (now being replaced)
- Casar - 50%
- Dover - 78%
- Elizabeth - 27%

- o Fallston - 10%
- o Lattimore - 48%
- o Polkville - 100%
- o Township Three - 36%

In short, 73 percent of the elementary schools in Cleveland County have serious physical problems most of which can be associated with age. West Cleveland can be removed from further speculation since it has already been consolidated with Boiling Springs and will become part of a new elementary school. Two other schools -- South Cleveland and Washington -- have been evaluated class III but probably are marginal at best. South Cleveland is 37 years old and Washington is 36 years old. The board of education probably does not have the luxury of summarily replacing all of its older buildings; however, some will have to be included for replacement in any logical reorganization; a decision which will no doubt be influenced by geography as well as cost.

Logically, the board of education needs to employ some procedure to bring about the desired K-5 elementary school arrangement. While the major impetus for building new schools is to replace old ones which require replacing (e.g., Boiling Springs, Polkville, etc.), the board of education is wise to reorganize the school system as a whole rather than to replace schools where they are located or to operate more schools than are needed. A recommended reorganization appears as follows based upon the present high school attendance zones.

Boiling Springs - West Cleveland - The board of education has already wisely combined these two schools. Geography requires this consolidation even though the West Cleveland School is not as poor, physically as is Boiling Springs. It is poor enough. The board of education does not need the cost associated with operating two such schools in such close proximity to each other. In addition, West Cleveland is certainly too small (283) to be effective by almost any measure and Boiling Springs lacks very little exemplifying that same definition.

It should be noted, however, that these two schools alone in grades K-5 produce slightly less than 600 pupils for inclusion in the new school, a number which is typically acceptable; however, such an arrangement does not address the questions which swirl around the Lattimore school.

Lattimore has almost one-half of its teaching stations evaluated class IV or V and certainly the board of education should begin planning to replace these unacceptable structures. It is not likely that the board can salvage any of this school nor should it be expected to do that. In grades K-5, it has about 400 students with some 20 special students (K-6) also attending this school. Some of these students will be reassigned to a middle school as would be appropriate. The board may eliminate the cost of replacing and operating Lattimore by the simple expedient of reassigning some of these students to the new Boiling Springs-West Cleveland School and some of them to a new facility replacing Polkville and Dover. It is recommended that approximately 200 Lattimore students in grades K-5 be assigned to the new Boiling Springs-West Cleveland School and that Lattimore be discontinued as a school.

The organization of Boiling Springs-West Cleveland appears as follows:

- o Grade pattern - K-5
- o Membership - 758±
  - . Boiling Springs (K-3) - 373
  - . West Cleveland (4-5) - 185
  - . Lattimore (K-5) - 200

While this school may be somewhat larger than would be desired, it should be remembered that Cleveland County's K-5 membership projection is to decline (4.7%) during the next five years. A projected decline appears to indicate the wisdom of some larger consolidations.

Dover-Polkville - Polkville, along with Boiling Springs, is completely classified class IV or worse. Its engineering evaluations indicate that complete replacement is warranted as soon as possible. The board of education, however, is wise not to consider replacing this facility as is where it is. Dover has 78 percent of its teaching stations classified class IV or worse. No two elementary school in the Cleveland County system qualify more for replacement than do Dover and Polkville. As facilities, the board of education will have little difficulty in justifying the cost of replacing these two schools.

Dover is a small school and would contribute about 228 students in grades K-5 to a new consolidated elementary school. Polkville would contribute about 282 students in these same grades. Assigning the remainder of the Lattimore K-5 students to this school (e.g., about 156) brings the potential membership of this new school to approximately 666 pupils. This is an

acceptable number in terms of present membership; however, it must be remembered that these elementary grades are projected to decline some 4.7 percent over the next five years.

Dover, of course, is closer to Lattimore than to the Polkville School; however, if it is accepted that the proximity of these three schools constitutes a prima facie case for consolidation, the geography effecting Dover requires that it combine with Polkville and, as has been noted, with some of Lattimore.

As in other cases where elementary schools are consolidated into a single facility, the board of education will realize savings in operating costs and in replacement costs. Given enough time, these cost savings will be substantial and will represent an efficient use of the taxpayers resources.

The organization of the new Dover-Polkville School is as follows:

- Grade pattern - K-5
- Membership - 666
  - Dover - 228
  - Polkville - 282
  - Lattimore - 156

The membership at this proposed school is very good. It will have some room to grow if indeed such a pattern of expansion occurs in the reasonable future.

Fallston-Washington - On the surface, consolidating these two elementary schools in a single new facility for reasons other than poor condition may encounter some difficulty. Both Fallston and Washington are evaluated class III and appear to be sound structures although both

schools are reasonably small in size and are of marginal quality. Fallston's oldest building is almost 40 years old while the bulk of the school facility is about five years less than that in age. Washington is approximately the same age. The cost of building these two facilities has long since been amortized by the board of education. In view of the requirements of the Basic Education Program, the Division of School Planning does not believe the class III rating ought to be a deterrent to better organization.

Fallston has a K-5 membership of 438 and Washington has a K-5 membership of 333. A new consolidated school involving these two facilities would have a membership of approximately 771 students with a decline of 4.7 percent projected on an annual basis. Within two years at this rate, membership at such a new school would decline to about 700 students, a more acceptable number. Even if this projection were to suddenly abate, an elementary school of 750 students, more or less, is manageable.

In terms of management and cost efficiency, the board of education has something to gain by consolidating these two schools as it has in consolidating other small elementary schools which engineering evaluations indicate should be replaced anyway. There is a danger in allowing some of these schools to become too large; however, Cleveland County is declining in membership in grades K-5 which may well make possible some larger memberships in the beginning. The operating cost savings make these consolidations a viable consideration especially when they go hand-in-hand with a reduction and/or elimination of capital construction costs.

The organization of the Fallston-Washington School is as follows:

- o Grade pattern - K-5
- o Membership - 771
  - . Fallston - 438
  - . Washington - 333

Township Three-South Cleveland - The logic in combining these two schools is inescapable: they are too close together to be operated as separate schools especially if a K-5 organization is to be instituted throughout the school system. A new K-5 school to serve this area would have a membership of approximately 781 initially; however, it would decline within two years to a more manageable number (e.g., 709). The choice here, as it is in other combinations, is not so much to avoid exceeding certain membership numbers as it is to avoid inflicting a debilitating decline on schools that are already too small when operated separately.

Township Three School has a number of structures on its site some of which have a construction date of 1931. Approximately 36 percent of the teaching stations available to this school have been evaluated class IV or V which indicates that they should be replaced. It indicates also that some classrooms in this facility are usable or at least can be renovated and made acceptable. The South Cleveland School, while given a class III rating in 1983, is a marginal class III at best. It is 38 years old and has the highest incidence of asbestos of any school in the school system. In addition, it has some surface plumbing problems which add to its general decline as a structure. It is not recommended that this school continue in service in view of the costs attendance to rehabilitating this total facility and in view of its proximity to the Township Three School where some sound facilities do exist.

The Division of School Planning believes that the Township Three School can be renovated, with additions, so that a K-5 school for approximately 780 students can be accommodated at a minimum capital cost. Any other choice -- using South Cleveland, for example -- will likely result in a capital cost that is questionable. The asbestos issue at South Cleveland is a significant cost issue which does not exist at Township Three. Both schools, if used, would require renovation which must be accomplished in accordance with the North Carolina Building Code. It appears to be more reasonable to renovate only one school, with additions, rather than to fund the cost of completely replacing a single facility especially where that does not appear to be necessary or expedient.

The organization of the new Township Three-South Cleveland School is as follows:

- o Grade pattern - K-5
- o Membership - 781
  - . Township Three - 533
  - . South Cleveland - 228

Casar-Elizabeth - The Casar School is geographically isolated and because of that, it serves a particular clientele which likely cannot be served any other way. It is because of this isolation that the board of education should plan to operate this facility for some time to come. Regardless of any other consideration of cost, size or program, this school is one that must be maintained and does not lend itself to consolidation with any other facility.

Casar is a small school with an active K-6 membership of less than 350 pupils. As a K-5 school, it will be even smaller; however, it should not be organized in a manner different from

the other elementary schools in the school system. As a K-5 school, it will have a membership of approximately 283 pupils. Admittedly, a school of that size is too small for real cost efficiency; however, this size cannot be changed barring some sudden influx of people and must be accepted as is.

Casar has some unacceptable classrooms; however, the proposal to change the organization of the school system makes possible a reassessment of the need to replace all of the poor teaching stations. Some restructuring of this facility is possible because of the reduction in size. Approximately 50 percent of this facility has been evaluated class IV or V. The board of education should evaluate which structures to replace in light of its future program and membership needs. Casar will not need 18 classrooms; it will need about 12 with a membership as restricted as is projected. It has nine unacceptable classrooms which ordinarily should be replaced; however, that fact provides the board of education with an opportunity to assess the suitability of media, cafeteria, administrative areas, physical education, etc., before deciding what particular space to replace at this school.

The organization of the Casar School should be as follows:

- Grade pattern - K-5
- Membership - 283±

The Elizabeth School is a basically sound facility with some unacceptable classrooms -- 27 percent. The school serves a specific clientele which is not likely to change because of an

elementary grade organization encompassing grades K-5. In short, the Elizabeth School should be maintained and should be utilized as a K-5 school.

As a K-5 school, Elizabeth will have a membership of approximately 515 pupils. This number is somewhat smaller than would be desirable; however, it is not unreasonably small. It will be necessary and appropriate to operate Elizabeth as a K-5 school on a separate basis since there is no logical consolidation than can effectively involve this school.

The board of education should access precisely which replacement of unacceptable classroom space is needed at the Elizabeth School. There is a difference between the new K-5 membership as projected and the acceptable classrooms in this facility. It is probably that not all of the unacceptable classrooms will need to be replaced as required by membership and it may be appropriate to evaluate the general use facilities in the school so that a more exact determination can be made as to which particular space to replace. The board may, for example, construct a new media center on the theory that the old one does not meet minimum standards and convert the existing media center to classrooms or to other desirable space. The same logic can be applied to other general use spaces. During a time of renovation, the board of education has an opportunity to correct a number of inefficiencies in the general use spaces needed by the school (e.g., administrative area, counseling area, physical education space). In other respects, Elizabeth is an acceptable school which should be converted to K-5 and utilized.

The organization of the Elizabeth School should be as follows:

- Grade pattern - K-5

- Membership - 515

SUMMARY OF REORGANIZATION

The major advantage to a school system plan or organization based on K-5, 6-8, 9-12 is instructional. The board of education can improve its offerings to particular groups of children through such an arrangement. In addition, there are substantial utilitarian reasons for the decision to reorganize. These reasons relate primarily to (1) the ability of the board of education to implement the Basic Education Program, (2) the cost of constructing schools, and (3) the continuing cost of operating schools.

To recapitulate, the organization of the Cleveland County School System is recommended to be as follows:

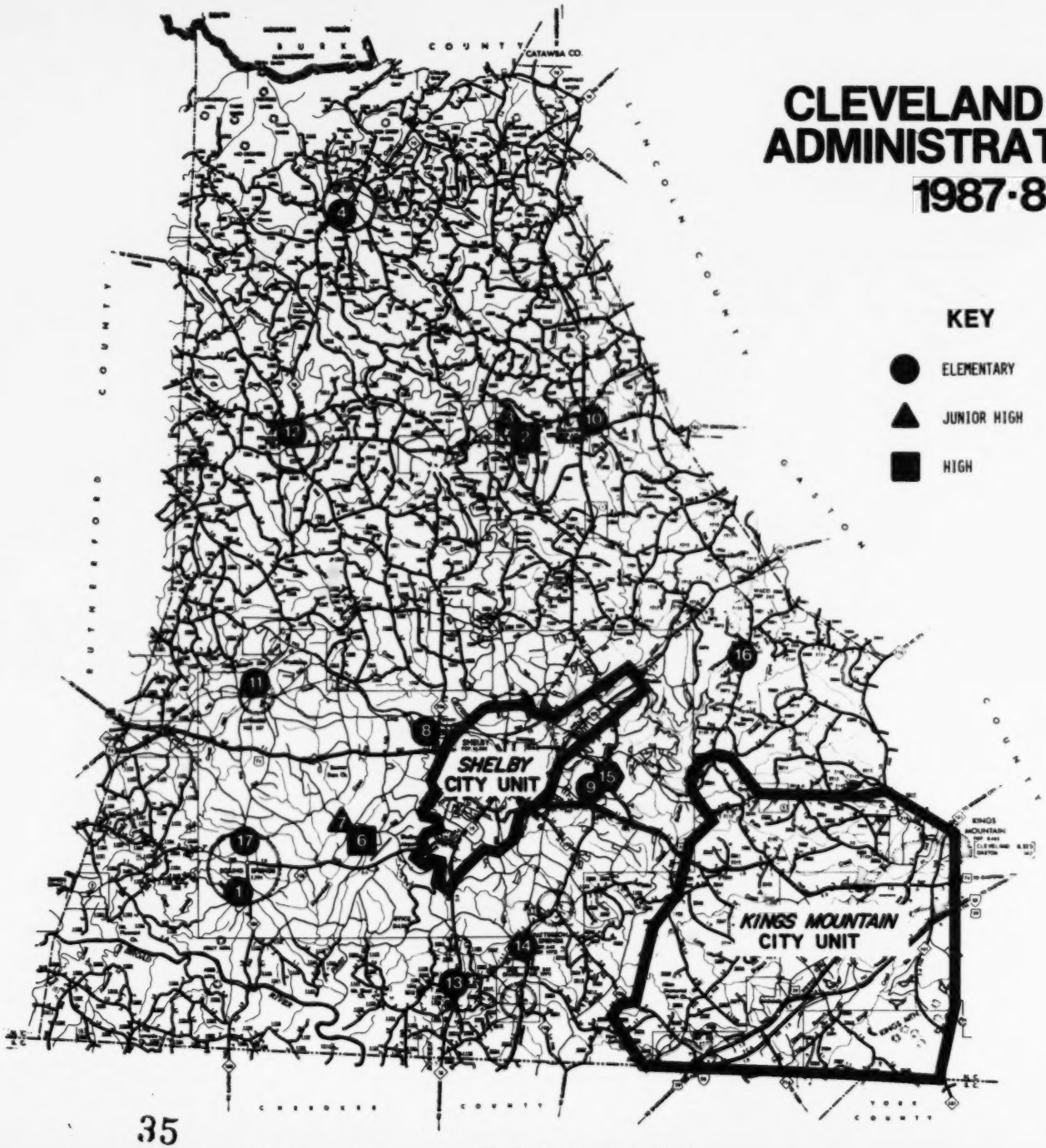
- High schools - grades 9-12
  - Burns - 1,011
  - Crest - 1,269
- Middle schools - grades 6-8
  - Burns - 840
  - Crest - 1,117
- Elementary schools - grades K-5
  - New Boiling Springs-West Cleveland - 758
  - New Dover-Polkville - 666
  - New Fallston-Washington - 771
  - Township Three-South Cleveland - 781
  - Casar - 283
  - Elizabeth - 515

Obviously, the board of education will operate the same number of secondary schools (4) under the proposed organization as are now in operation; however, they will operate four fewer elementary schools. Lattimore will be discontinued and not replaced. Since their poorest facilities are at the elementary level and should be replaced under any circumstance, the board of education can effect substantial cost efficiencies through reorganization.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- Organize the school system as a K-5, 6-8, 9-12 basis.
- Add grade 9 to the high schools and grade 6 to the middle schools.
- Add necessary space to Burns High School and Crest High School to accommodate increased numbers, as necessary, with particular attention to:
  - Vocational facilities
  - Regular classrooms
  - Art
  - Handicapped accessibility
- Plan middle schools program for Burns Middle and Crest Middle schools.
- Replace Boiling Springs-West Cleveland schools with a new K-5 school.
  - Reassign 200 students from Lattimore.
- Replace Dover-Polkville schools with a new K-5 school.
  - Reassign 156 students from Lattimore.
- Discontinue Lattimore as an elementary school and do not replace this facility.
- Replace Fallston-Washington schools with a new K-5 school.
- Renovate Township Three School and consolidate with South Cleveland. Utilize additions to Township Three as needed. Discontinue South Cleveland.
- Maintain Casar as a K-5 school. Renovate as needed.
- Maintain Elizabeth as a K-5 school. Renovate as needed.

School Facilities


CLEVELAND COUNTY
ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
1987-88
KEY
ELEMENTARY
JUNIOR HIGH
HIGH
LEGEND
1. BOILING SPRINGS K-3
2. BURNS SENIOR HIGH 10-12
3. BURNS JUNIOR HIGH 7-9
4. CASAR K-6
6. CREST SENOI
4. CASAR K-6
6. CREST SENIOR HIGH 10-12
7. CREST JUNIOR HIGH 7-9
8. DOVER K-6
9. ELIZABETH K-6
10. FALLSTON K-6
11. LATTIMORE K-6
12. POLKVILLE K-6
13. SOUTH CLEVELAND 4-6
14. TOWNSHIP THREE K-3
15. CENTRALKOFFICE
16. WASHINGTON K-6
17. WEST CLEVELAND 4-6
SHELBY
CITY UNIT
KINGS MOUNTAIN
CITY UNIT
RUTHERFORD COUNTY
CATAWBA CO.
CHEROKEE COUNTY
YORK COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA

BOILING SPRINGS: Jimmy Hines, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-308
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1446
- o Size of Site - 6.1 acres
- o Grades Housed - K-3
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 373
- o Capacity - 440
- o Water Supply System - Municipal
- o Sewage Disposal System - Municipal

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1923/37/41/ 50/56/60 Addition	Classrooms/ Auditorium/ Media Center/ Gymnasium/ Cafeteria	20	IV	B
02	1945	Shop	--	V	B
		Total	20		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Brick walls with wood interior framing . Wood and carpet floors . Plaster walls . Fiberboard ceiling . Metal replacement windows . One-half auditorium converted to two kindergarten classrooms with wood and plywood partitions . Lighting is two rows of fluorescent fixtures . Toilets are poor . Some exits through toilets . Gas-fired steam heat . The sections built after 1950 are one- and two-story . Non-combustible . Gymnasium dressing area converted to classrooms . Incandescent lights . Kitchen open to dining room .

Building Number 02 - Not in use .

BOILING SPRINGS (continued)

Site Evaluation

Small irregular shaped site . Drive around building is an undesirable safety feature . Inadequate on site bus and auto parking . Buildings are crowded by streets and surrounding property .

BURNS JUNIOR HIGH: Mr. Richard Cornwel, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-316
- o DSP Property Number - 230-3664
- o Size of Site - 38.88 acres
- o Grades Housed - 7-9
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 846
- o Capacity - 1,254
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1976	Complete facility with cafeteria/ media center/ theatre auditorium	57	I	A
		Total	57		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Buildidng Number 01 - One- and two-story . Non-combustible . Good finishes . Fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired hot water heat and air conditioning . Classrooms arranged along double-loaded corridors . Some less than desirable interior classrooms .

Site Evaluation

Well planned and developed site for easy vehicular and pedestrian traffic, play and parking . Attractive landscaping .

BURNS SENIOR HIGH: Mr. Dennis White, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-312
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1447
- o Size of Site - 89.17 acres
- o Grades Housed - 10-12
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 732
- o Capacity - 880
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1965	All Facilities	44	II	B
		Total	44		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One- and two-story . Non-combustible . Good finishes . Fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired hot water heating . Chill water for cooling . Classrooms arranged along double-loaded corridors . Elevator being installed . Band and vocational spaces are too small .

Site Evaluation

Excellent site with good parking and bus loading and unloading . Developed athletic stadium .

CASAR ELEMENTARY: Mr. Jack McMurry, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-320
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1448
- o Size of Site - 14.2 acres
- o Grades Housed - K-6
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 343
- o Capacity - 396
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1936/50	Classrooms/ Gymnasium	9	IV	C
02	1938/72	Kindergarten	2	III	B
03	1956/70	Classrooms/ Media Center/ Cafeteria	7	II	B
		Total	18		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One- and two-story . Mixed type construction . Wood and carpet on floors . Plaster walls . Lay-in ceilings with fluorescent lighting . Aluminum replacement windows . Old cafeteria on lower level now three classrooms created with combustible wall material . Lower area should be semi-open for proper exit conditions . Toilets are fair . Oil-fired heat . Smoke doors missing at top of stairs .

CASAR ELEMENTARY (continued)

Building Number 02 - One-story . Brick exterior walls . Wood interior framing . Carpet and tile floor . Lay-in ceilings with fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired hot air heat without fire damper . Air conditioned .

Building Number 03 - One-story . Non-combustible . Good finishes, fluorescent lighting, toilets, etc. . Oil-fired hot water heat . Classrooms arranged along double-loaded corridor . Library down a few steps (handicap restriction) . Window air conditioners .

Site Evaluation

Attractively planted site . Properly upgraded with good play areas and average parking . Covered walks .

CREST JUNIOR HIGH: Mr. Ronald Wilson, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-328
- o DSP Property Number - 230-3637
- o Size of Site - 57 acres
- o Grades Housed - 7-9
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 1,132
- o Capacity - 1,254
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1976	Complete facility/ Cafeteria/Media Center/Gymnasium/ Theatre/Auditorium	57	I	A
		Total	57		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One- and two-story . Non-combustible . Good finishes . Fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired hot water heat and air conditioning . Classrooms arranged along double-loaded corridors . Some less than desirable interior classrooms .

Site Evaluation

Well planned and developed site for easy vehicular and pedestrian traffic, play and parking . Attractive landscaping .

CREST SENIOR HIGH: Mr. George Litton, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-324
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1450
- o Size of Site - 82.20 acres
- o Grades Housed - 10-12
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 917
- o Capacity - 920
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1965	All facilities	46	II	B
		Total	46		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One- and two story . Fire-resistive . Good finishes . Fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired hot water heating . Chilled water cooling . Classrooms arranged along double-loaded corridors . Elevator being installed . Small band and vocational spaces . Exits from shop classroom are not adequate .

Site Evaluation

Excellent site with good parking, loading and play facilities . Developed athletic stadium .

DOVER ELEMENTARY: Ms. Carole McDaniel, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-332
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1451
- o Size of Site - 4 acres
- o Grades Housed - K-4
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 252
- o Capacity - 198
- o Water Supply System - Municipal
- o Sewage Disposal System - Municipal

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1936	Classrooms/ Media Center/ Cafeteria	7	IV	C
02	1956/85	Multipurpose/ Kindergarten	2	II	B
		Total	9		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One- and two-story with cafeteria on ground level . Brick exterior walls . Wood interior framing . Wood floors . Plaster walls . Fiberboard ceilings . Aluminum replacement windows . Oil-fired steam heat . Fluorescent lighting . Classrooms along a double-loaded corridor . Auditorium converted to media center . Catered food service .

DOVER ELEMENTARY (continued)

Building Number 02 - One-story . Non-combustible . Air conditioned . Carpeted . Attractive . Inefficient incandescent lights . Former gymnasium .

Site Evaluation

Developed small site with adequate parking, loading and play areas . Site difficult to expand . Access from road is poor . No apparent main entry to school building .

ELIZABETH ELEMENTARY: Ms. Courtney Madden, Principal

General Information

- SDPI School Number - 230-336
- DSP Property Number - 230-1452
- Size of Site - 11.4 acres
- Grades Housed - K-6
- Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 601
- Capacity - 572
- Water Supply System - Municipal
- Sewage Disposal System - Municipal

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1945	Classrooms	6	IV	B
02	1958/64/71	Classrooms/ Media Center	10	III	B
03	1950/66/71/84/87	Classrooms/ Cafeteria/ Gymnasium	10	II	A
		Total	26		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Brick exterior walls . Wood interior framing . Aluminum replacement windows . Lay-in ceilings with fluorescent lighting . Tile and carpet on wood floor . Auditorium converted to kindergarten . Gas/ oil-fired steam heat for all buildings . Exits need exit lights . Window air conditioners .

ELIZABETH ELEMENTARY (continued)

Building Number 02 - One-story . Non-combustible . Good finishes . Incandescent or fluorescent lighting . Air conditioned media center is poorly located . Heating system needs evaluation . Window air conditioning units .

Building Number 03 - One-story . Non-combustible . Good finishes . Three rows fluorescent lighting in classrooms . 1950 cafeteria has window air conditioners .

Site Evaluation

Developed site with proper parking and well planned play areas . Large paved auto parking area between buildings and playground .

FALLSTON ELEMENTARY: Mr. Mac Lancaster, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-340
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1453
- o Size of Site - 20 acres
- o Grades Housed - K-6
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 505
- o Capacity - 462
- o Water Supply System - Municipal
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1952/56	Classrooms/ Gymnasium	5	III	B
02	1956/71	Classrooms/ Media Center/ Cafeteria	14	II	B
03	1939	Classrooms/ Kindergarten	2	V	B
		Total	21		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Mixed type construction . Gymnasium dressing converted to classrooms . Fluorescent lights . Oil-fired steam heat . Classroom arranged along double-loaded corridor . Gym carpet in gymnasium .

FALLSTON ELEMENTARY (continued)

Building Number 02 - One-story . Non-combustible . Carpeted floors . Lay-in ceilings . Fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired steam heat . Classroom along double-loaded corridor .

Building Number 03 - Old vocational building . Brick exterior wall . Wood framing . Wood panel partitions . Carpeted floors . Plywood and lay-in ceilings with fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired hot air heat . Air conditioned . Heating furnace is not code approved and not separated with two-hour fire rated walls, etc. .

Site Evaluation

Large site . Paved parking except for gravel area between buildings . Good play areas . Covered walks . Access to site is fair . On-site traffic patterns, parking, pedestrian traffic, paved play, bus/car loading needs study .

LATTIMORE ELEMENTARY: Mr. Harold Watts, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-348
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1454
- o Size of Site - 7.89 acres
- o Grades Housed - K-6
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 422
- o Capacity - 462
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1931/51/56	Classrooms/ Auditorium/ Gymnasium/ Library	9	IV	B
02	1956/60	Classrooms/ Cafeteria	11	III	B
03	1938/51	Classrooms	1	IV	B
		Total	21		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Two rooms on lower level not in use . 1931 building has masonry exterior walls, wood interior framing, wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, fluorescent lights, aluminum replacement windows, oil-fired steam heat . 1951/56 part is non-combustible . Toilets are poor . Window air conditioning units .

LATTIMORE ELEMENTARY (continued)

Building Number 02 - One-story . Non-combustible . Good finishes . Classrooms arranged along covered walk . Fluorescent lights .

Building Number 03 - One-story . Old shop before renovation . Masonry exterior walls . Wood interior . Carpeted floor . Lay-in ceilings with fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired hot air heat and air condition .

Site Evaluation

Irregular shaped site . Poor location of parking areas and poor traffic control . Crowded against commercial buildings on one side .

POLKVILLE ELEMENTARY: Mr. Joe Bowen, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-360
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1458
- o Size of Site - 22.2 acres
- o Grades Housed - K-6
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 320
- o Capacity - 374
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1928/56/58	Classrooms/ Auditorium/ Library/ Gymnasium/ Cafeteria	17	IV-V	B
02	1935	Not in use*	--	V	B
		Total	17		

*Storage

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Masonry exterior walls . Wood interior framing . Various floor finishes . Plaster walls and ceilings . Toilets good to poor . Four incandescent lights per classroom . Oil-fired steam heat . Boiler room needs two-hour rated ceiling . Replacement windows . Latter additions are part fire-resistive . Concrete and wood floors . Plaster walls and fiberboard ceilings . Kitchen is open to lunch room . Shop converted to kindergarten with carpeted floors, lay-in ceilings with fluorescent lighting and air conditioning .

Site Evaluation

Large irregular shaped site . Good parking and traffic pattern except area behind and between buildings .

SOUTH CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY: Mr. Jerry Simmon, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-364
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1459
- o Size of Site - 12.57 acres
- o Grades Housed - 4-6
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 360
- o Capacity - 330
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1951/56/ 60/73	All facilities	15	III	B
		Total	15		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Ordinary and non-combustible . Various finishes . Kitchen area open to dining . Six fluorescent lights/classroom . Oil-fired steam heat . 1973 media center is air conditioned . Two lower floor classrooms have windows too small for light, ventilation or emergency egress and are adequate for storage .

Site Evaluation

Irregular shaped site . Parking area is crowded . Buildings on multi-levels separated by stairs .

TOWNSHIP THREE ELEMENTARY: Mr. Tropzie McCluney, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-368
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1460
- o Size of Site - 13.44 acres
- o Grades Housed - K-3
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 553
- o Capacity - 550
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1931	Classrooms/ Media Center	6	IV	B
02	1945	Kindergarten/ Classrooms	2	V	B
03	1951/58/ 71	Gymnasium/ Cafeteria/ Classrooms	2	III	B
04	1931	Kindergarten	--	V	B
05	1958/60	Classrooms	6	III	B
06	1967	Classrooms	9	II	B
		Total	25		

TOWNSHIP THREE ELEMENTARY (continued)

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Brick exterior walls . Wood interior framing . Wood floor . Plaster walls and ceilings . Gas-fired steam heat . Auditorium converted to media center . Aluminum replacement windows . Window air conditioning units.

Building Number 02 - Old shop . Brick exterior walls . Wood framing . Carpeted floor . Lay-in ceiling with fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired hot air furnace (non-code) . Window air-conditioning units .

Building Number 03 - One-story . Non-combustible . Gymnasium has temporary toilets in play area . Two kindergarten classrooms in gymnasium dressing area . Inadequate incandescent lighting in gymnasium . Kitchen open to dining area . Incandescent and fluorescent lighting . Window air-conditioning units .

Building Number 04 - One-story . Former principal residence . Brick veneer . Electric heat and air conditioning . Combustible wood panel walls . Carpeted floors . Fluorescent lights .

Building Number 05 - One-story . Non-combustible . Two rows fluorescent lighting/classroom . Gas-fired steam heat . Window air conditioning units .

Building Number 06 - One-story . Fire-resistive . Oil-fired hot water heat . Window air-conditioning units .

Site Evaluation

Rectangular shaped site . Drive around buildings is undesirable . Bus loading, unloading and parking behind buildings . Covered walks .

WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY: Mr. Steve Borders, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-376
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1462
- o Size of Site - 18.5 acres
- o Grades Housed - K-6
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 396
- o Capacity - 396
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1952/56	Media Center/ Administration/ Classrooms	18	III	B
02	1954	Gymnatorium/ Cafeteria	--	III	B
		Total	18		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Non-combustible . Various finishes . Fluorescent lighting . Oil-fired steam heat . Classrooms arranged along double-loaded corridors . Small library . Window air conditioning units .

Building Number 02 - One-story . Non-combustible . Incandescent lights . Gymnasium has incandescent lights and stage .

Site Evaluation

Large irregular shaped site . Nice play areas . Bus and car traffic resolved .

WEST CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY: Ms. Janet Walker, Principal

General Information

- o SDPI School Number - 230-380
- o DSP Property Number - 230-1463
- o Size of Site - 12.79 acres
- o Grades Housed - 4-6
- o Membership (Final ADM, 1987-88) - 283
- o Capacity - 352
- o Water Supply System - Municipal
- o Sewage Disposal System - Municipal

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1951	Classrooms/ Library/ Gymnasium	9	III	B
02	1958	Classroom/ Cafeteria	7	III	B
		Total	16		

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Ordinary/non-combustible construction . Various finishes mostly incandescent lighting . Gas-fired steam heat .

Building Number 02 - Similar construction . Music class in cafeteria separated by movable partition .

Site Evaluation

Shape and size of site make development difficult . Paved drive and parking too close to building . Bus parking is in a separate area .

CENTRAL OFFICE

General Information

- o DSP Property Number - 230-3757
- o Size of Site - NA
- o Water Supply System - Municipal
- o Sewage Disposal System - Municipal

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	Unknown	Offices	--	--	--

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - One-story . Ordinary construction . Good finishes . A part of Cleveland County Governmental Complex .

MAINTENANCE CENTER

General Information

- o DSP Property Number - 230-1464
- o Size of Site - 6.45 acres
- o Water Supply System - On-site
- o Sewage Disposal System - On-site

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1936/56	Former Shanghai School	--	--	--

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - 1936 building is one-story . Masonry exterior walls . Wood interior framing . Used for storage and work area . 1956 building one-story . Non-combustible . Used as office, etc. .

Site Evaluation

Site can be approached easily on state road . Loading and unloading limited by type of building . Gravel parking and service area .

TRANSPORTATION CENTER

General Information

- o DSP Property Number - 230-1465
- o Size of Site - 3.88 acres
- o Water Supply System - Municipal
- o Sewage Disposal System - Municipal

Building Number	Year Constructed	Type and Use of Building	No. of Teaching Stations	Building Category	Handicap Category
01	1952	Five Bays and Paint Shop	--	--	--

Architectural/Engineering Evaluation

Building Number 01 - Masonry exterior walls . Wood roof framing . Located in Shelby business area off Highway 74 .

Appendix

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

The Division of School Planning uses the following definitions and standards, as noted by heading, when evaluating structures used as schools. Central office facilities are also evaluated by these definitions and standards where they are applicable. Each facility and each site have been evaluated by an architect and an engineer from the Division of School Planning as if that particular school were going to remain in service where it is located. Educational considerations regarding reorganization which involve building changes are not considered in the facility evaluation.

Building Evaluations

Buildings	Life Expectancy	Description
Class I Excellent	30 years or more	Best quality construction with flexibility for changing educational programs. Properly maintained.
Class II Good	20-25 years	Sound construction which has been well maintained; which is adaptable for changing educational programs and which can be renovated or modified.
Class III Average	10-20 years	Medium quality construction and/or ordinary maintenance which may be inadequate or inflexible for changing educational programs and which cannot be easily modified.
Class IV Fair	5-10 years	Marginal construction and/or poor maintenance which is inadequate for a modern educational program. Should not be renovated or modified. Should be replaced.

Class V Poor	3-5 years	Construction of unacceptable quality and/or little or no maintenance where renovation or modification is not recommended and which is unacceptable for a modern educational program.

Site

The adequacy of school sites was based on the minimum standard set by the Council of Educational Planners which suggests that elementary schools have a minimum site of 10 acres plus one additional acre for every 100 pupils; that middle schools have a minimum site of 20 acres plus one additional acre for every 100 pupils; and high schools have a minimum site of 30 acres plus one acre for every 100 pupils. Site adequacy has been stated in terms of the percentage of the required acreage or the ratio between the actual site size and the minimum standard.

Media Center

The adequacy of the library or media center has been calculated on the basis of the minimum standard of four square feet per student for seating area multiplied by the school's optimum capacity. This adequacy is stated as a percentage representing the ratio of the library-media center and the minimum standard.

Cafeteria

The adequacy of the cafeteria has been judged against a minimum standard of 10 square feet per student for elementary schools estimating that 35 percent of the school's capacity will occupy the seating space at any one time; 12 square feet per student for middle schools; and high schools on the same basis; thus, cafeteria adequacy equals capacity x 35% x 10 or 12 square feet.

Classrooms

Ideally, classrooms for the elementary schools should meet the minimum size of 800 square feet and be equipped with adequate storage, work areas and sinks. Primary classrooms should have a minimum of 1,000 square feet with adequate storage, work areas, sinks and toilets. In figuring capacity, classrooms approaching but not meeting these standards have been counted realizing the necessity of their use in the existing situation. In determining adequacy of classroom lighting, 40-70 footcandles was considered the normal range. Notations of the above deficiencies are included in each facility evaluation sheet.

Building's Utilization

The utilization of the instructional facility has been calculated on the basis of the capacity of the building(s) in relationship to current membership. Capacity is found by multiplying the number of permanent teaching stations by 22. This utilization is stated as a percentage representing the ratio of capacity to use as indicated by membership.

In the late summer of 1979, figures used to calculate building utilization were reduced from those used previously for survey purposes so that the number 22 was firmly established.

Handicapped Utilization

The following evaluations are based upon the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and upon the requirements of the North Carolina Building Code. These evaluations are used to determine the suitability of school buildings for use by handicapped persons.

A. A school building given this rating (A) generally meets the code requirements, as defined, and is suitable for use by handicapped persons.

B. A school building given this rating (B) needs some modifications in order to meet the code requirements and in order to be used satisfactorily by handicapped persons.

C. A school building given this rating (C) needs substantial modifications which are likely to require the services of design professionals in order to meet the code requirements and in order to be used satisfactorily by handicapped persons.

Asbestos Compliance

The Environmental Protection Agency issued Rule Number 40CFR Part 763 regarding the existence of asbestos in public buildings. The effective date of the rule was June 28, 1982. Section Number 763.115 deals with compliance with the regulation and states that "Local education agencies shall comply with all part of this regulation by May 27, 1983." Boards of education are advised to be aware of this regulation.

DIVISION OF SCHOOL PLANNING PUBLICATIONS

QUANTITY

_____ Facilities for Early Childhood Education (March, 1970)

_____ Facilities for Occupational Education: Grades 7-12 (September, 1974)

_____ Final Inspection of Public School Construction Projects (August, 1987)

_____ Identification of Potential Structural Problems in Existing School Facilities (March, 1986)

_____ Issuing School Bonds (1981)

_____ Manual for Merger (March, 1987)

_____ Minimum Check List for Mechanical and Electrical Plans and Specifications (October, 1975, Includes a Supplement Prepared in November, 1982)

_____ North Carolina Public School Facility Standards (October, 1987)

_____ Planning and Constructing a New School

_____ Planning for Built-Up Roofing (May, 1974)

_____ Planning for Education: People and Processes (March, 1973)

_____ Property Accounting for North Carolina Schools (February, 1988)

_____ Pupil Population Projections (Fall, 1980)

_____ Review and Approval of Small Public School Construction Projects (Revised December, 1985)

_____ School Closing Procedure (November, 1987)

_____ School Finance, 1974-1978 (Including 1979 and 1980 data)

_____ Schools of Interest 6 (March, 1986)

_____ Selected Laws that relate to the Construction and Repair of Public School Buildings in North Carolina (Revised March, 1988)

_____ Services of the Division of School Planning

_____ Special Chartered School Districts of North Carolina (March, 1987)

TECHNICAL SERIES

_____ Moisture Protection (August, 1971)

_____ Conversion of 440-Yard Running Track to 400-Meters (May, 1979)

_____ Lighting for School Facilities Using High Intensity Discharge Fixtures (March, 1983)

DESIGN IDEAS

_____ Special Facilities for Trainable Mentally Handicapped Students (February, 1982)

_____ Planning a Fieldhouse (July, 1987)

_____ Ceiling Heights (July, 1987)

RETURN TO: The Division of School Planning, N. C. Department of Public Instruction, 217 West Jones Street, Education Annex I, Raleigh, NC 27603-1712

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